

LECTURES ON PROTECTION.

HOME INDUSTRIES AND AMERICAN LABOR.
PROTECTION & HOME INDUSTRY. Four Lectures
Delivered in New Haven University, January, 1869,
by the Rev. ROBERT ELLEN THOMPSON, Professor Uni-
versity Pennsylvania. See p. 109. Appleton & Co.

In this lecture Professor Thompson has stated the essential arguments for protection so clearly and concisely that it is not strange that they have produced a deep impression, as recently published statistics of the opinions of students indicate. He does not budge want of confidence in his cause by violence of language; nor does he appear to be striving for the cheap applause of the unthinking by means of rhetorical trap-door or dislocation in stating the position of others; his only desire is to state simply and candidly an argument which he wishes to convince the judgment of those who master it. The work is admirably done in the main, though in a few points open to criticism.

It is strongly reasoned that a nation of great wealth and highly developed industry, without war, can crush the industry of another, and that the right to defend against this tyranny of capital is as clear and absolute as the right to resist the tyranny of a crown. Especially in this country, whose undeveloped capacities are almost infinite and unlimited, is this right of priceless value, and it is therefore a mistake in the Professor to restrict or condone it by any weakening phrases. The right of self-defense belongs not only to the weak against the strong, to the underdeveloped against the highly developed industry, but to every human interest that is exposed to harm, against every agency that shows the will and the power to harm it. If Canada can injure an industry of this country, and begin to try, the right of self-defense is as absolute as if Great Britain or Germany had made the attack. So it is a mistake to say that protection aims only to equalize the conditions of production and not to prohibit. The statement is not quite true in fact, for there are duties which were intended to prohibit; and it is not sound in theory, for the right of self-defense justifies prohibition quite as completely as it justifies any measure of protection, great or small; the only question is which is the best defense for the nation as a whole. There is nothing gained by assuming that the right to exclude is less clear than the right to restrict imports.

The Professor puts strongly the historical fact that protection has ever been due to the effort of agriculture to secure for its own benefit a diversified industry and a home market, by defending and building up manufactures and mining. The first tariffs in this country were due to the votes controlled by Southern agriculturists. Afterward agriculture of Pennsylvania and other States found prosperity through development of manufactures. The facts in regard to the relation between the development of diversified industries and the value of farm land are well used, but the objection that American farmers still depend to some extent on foreign markets might be better met. In the nature of things a country must desire to have a surplus of some things, for exchange with products of other countries. It is natural that its industry should be so adjusted as to furnish that surplus for export from the branches which can be most quickly developed, and with the least outlay of capital.

Part of the Professor's argument is more effective than his description of England's suppression of industries in India and Ireland, and the attempts to crush industries in this country. Irish history is especially fruitful in instruction. From the day when Napier laid his hands upon his cannon the motto, "Free Trade, or this," illustrating the Irish physicians' warm recommendation of tobacco, was presented to certain local druggists' various prescriptions written by qualified men, the prescriptions being also arranged that each should include a full dose of some expensive remedy capable of ready and accurate estimation in a mixture. A series of these samples in which 120 grains of iodide of potassium were prescribed were found on analysis to contain 122, 120 and 76 grains respectively; the last was, therefore, made up with hardly two-thirds of the active ingredient ordered. Of three samples which should have contained 16 grains of sulphate of quinine, one contained 9½ grains, or less than two-thirds of the prescribed amount; another sample, which should have contained 40 grains of sulphate of quinine, had but 30 grains. Of two samples which contained 100 grains of iodide of potassium, the standard weight was somewhat below the official strength, containing 6 and 8.5 per cent of water respectively, but nevertheless twice pure; two others contained 100 and 122 grains respectively, two were of full strength, but contained lime and some non-volatile organic matter.

CARELESSNESS IN MAKING UP PRESCRIPTIONS.—A note appears in the *Apotheker Zeitung*, by Dr. Philson, as occurs in a regular article in which the writer opposes the general practice of giving drugs to patients. He declares that, during a period of forty years, he has eaten very largely of it, at least a quarter of a pound daily, not including sugar-coated substances taken at the same time. During all this period he has not been under the necessity of taking medicine, and has not suffered from any complaint, except perhaps a slight cold, and that is due to the fact that he declares of course very safely—that the condition of men would be much improved if the use of sugar should substitute that of alcohol.

"COCA." NOT A NEW REMEDY.—Notwithstanding the prominence attained by coca, within a comparatively recent time, it was in fact introduced some years ago in France, where it has remained most valuable service in therapeutics. Professor Bouchardat considers the cocaine a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems, and it is also a "substance deparasitic" or that which prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and thus enables the consumer to go a long time without food. The leaf contains an essential oil, which is of an aromatic odor composed with the flavor of tobacco, and the taste is somewhat like that of tobacco, and to the alkaloid somewhat akin to atropine—well known as "cocaine." A pharmacist named Du was the first, or one of the first, to introduce it into medicine, and it was a great success in the treatment of colds and winds, in prolonged convalescence and in great prostration of strength.

CARELESSNESS IN MAKING UP PRESCRIPTIONS.—In this same, the health officers of Sheffield, Eng., presented to certain local druggists' various prescriptions written by qualified men, the prescriptions being also arranged that each should include a full dose of some expensive remedy capable of ready and accurate estimation in a mixture. A series of these samples in which 120 grains of iodide of potassium were prescribed were found on analysis to contain 122, 120 and 76 grains respectively; the last was, therefore, made up with hardly two-thirds of the active ingredient ordered. Of three samples which should have contained 16 grains of sulphate of quinine, one contained 9½ grains, or less than two-thirds of the prescribed amount; another sample, which should have contained 40 grains of sulphate of quinine, had but 30 grains. Of two samples which contained 100 grains of iodide of potassium, the standard weight was somewhat below the official strength, containing 6 and 8.5 per cent of water respectively, but nevertheless twice pure; two others contained 100 and 122 grains respectively, two were of full strength, but contained lime and some non-volatile organic matter.

THE SEA-WATER TREATMENT.—Some of the Paris physicians warmly recommend the treatment of obesity by the administration of sea water, combined with a residence at the seaside. It is urged that sea water, taken internally, acts like diuretic and purgative salts, a remarkable fact being that the diuretic effect increases when the purgative diminishes. The water is to be obtained, when possible, from some depth, and far from the shore—being then left to settle for six to twelve hours, and filtered. It is said that, taken internally, in doses of 100 to 150 grains, it has a decided purgative effect, and removes the fat and the standard two grains somewhat below the official strength, containing 6 and 8.5 per cent of water respectively, but nevertheless twice pure; two others contained 100 and 122 grains respectively, two were of full strength, but contained lime and some non-volatile organic matter.

INVESTIGATIONS OF DISEASES FROM SMOKING.—A writer in the *British Medical Journal*, after referring to the disagreement among surgeons as to whether smoking may be the immediate cause of cancer, remarks that there is a condition of the tongue which, in many cases, is the precursor of epithelioma, namely, "leuoplasia," and this disease is generally considered to be caused by smoking. The fact is pointed out that, among seventy-five recorded cases, all but four were smokers. One authority has shown that leuoplasia may be the starting point of epithelioma, and out of the above mentioned number of cases, the author states that the standard two grains somewhat below the official strength, containing 6 and 8.5 per cent of water respectively, but nevertheless twice pure; two others contained 100 and 122 grains respectively, two were of full strength, but contained lime and some non-volatile organic matter.

PULMONARY RHUMATISM.—M. Lebreton, in giving the results of his studies on the pulmonary manifestations of rheumatism, states that these may occur independently of any articular affection, in subjects who have previously suffered from rheumatism, or who come from a rheumatic family. Pulmonary rheumatism, he says, occurs under two distinct forms. In one of these the facies is peculiar, and does not at all correspond to that of ordinary acute pneumonia; the face is pale, and it, as well as the entire body, is bathed in profuse perspiration; the sternal region is fungous, and the fingers and toes are swollen and bluish. The disease is very fatal, and ends in death. In the other form, the symptoms vary greatly in intensity; there is first difficult respiration, the face is pale, the body is covered with perspiration, the chest is oppressed, and there is a sharp pain in the heart; the heart is normal; sometimes the symptoms come on suddenly, and with such intensity, that the patient may be carried off in a few moments.

has been some difference about giving Koss, who was the Oracle, the call to go on, and the great decision was finally made to rush him down the stairs in the inclosure, he remaining silent. David rose, David until he failed further to obstruct his advancement, and the excited people who had gathered around him by the moment he was one of the most noted men in the world, but that now he was playing the harbinger in earnest. Salini could not have done it better. David rose, was, of course, angry, but the circumstances all round him were such that he was compelled to give way.

Mr. Davidge, by the way, was the first person to write a lecture on Dickens, and his first experience was that it was fit to Glasgow, after numerous announcements that it would be delivered there had been made through shapes and other means. The lecture was given in the lecture room, and there was not a soul in the audience. He waited until 9 o'clock, and not a single auditor appeared; then he folded up his manuscript and went home with the proprietor to have supper.

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